

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—*ROMEO AND JULIET*—*MARY*
NICHOLS GARDEN, Broadway—*MIS PETER*—*CHORUS*
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—*TOWN AND COUNTRY*—*THE*
METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—*LA COTE*
WOOD'S MENSTRUALS, Mechanic's Hall—472 Broadway.
New York, Friday, August 10, 1855.

The News.

We print to-day a full report of the proceedings of the Liquor Dealers' Convention held at Syracuse on Wednesday, and in the editorial columns may be found an article explanatory of the causes which led to a trifling difference of opinion between the delegates from the rural districts and those from the metropolis. All disputes were, however, amicably arranged, and the liquor interest is now fairly in the field, with a State central committee and all the machinery necessary for the operations of a complete party organization. We also publish an important opinion of Judge Dean, of the Supreme Court, delivered at Dutchess, in the case of John Johnson, charged with violating the provisions of the prohibitory liquor law. It will be seen that Judge Dean goes further than either Judge Morris or Judge Parker has gone and holds that a person arrested on a charge of selling intoxicating liquors, on being taken before a magistrate, has a right to an examination under the Revised Statutes.

Hon. Charles S. Morehead, K. N., is undoubtedly elected Governor of Kentucky by a large majority. The Know Nothings have also carried six of the ten Congressional districts. Two districts have been carried by the democrats, and two are still doubtful. The Legislature is largely Know Nothing.

We have accounts from Texas of the organization of a large military force to assist the revolutionists in Mexico. The movement seems to be a very popular one there, and great numbers were expected to cross into Mexican territory on the 24th ult. The object of the expedition, as stated by their commander, Captain Henry, is simply to aid in the establishment of a more republican government, and finally bring the northern provinces of Mexico under the protection of that wonderful specimen of ornithology, the American eagle. Should these reports turn out to be true, we may look for a terrible outcry from the old opponents of the annexation of Texas; but the "manifest destiny" philosophers will view the matter with that complacency for which they are remarkable.

There were three hundred deaths in New Orleans during the past week, of which two hundred and twenty-two were from yellow fever.

Passmore Williamson and the six negroes implicated with him in the abduction of Col. Wheeler's slaves, have been indicted for assault and battery. The trial will take place on the 27th inst.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, and the business transacted was entirely devoid of general interest.

The Board of Councilmen met in the evening, and passed upon several documents of more or less importance. A message was received from the Mayor explaining by what authority he licensed those ten additional ambulances. The paper will be found in our report of the proceedings. A special committee was appointed to report upon a monument in Greenwood Cemetery to the gallant New York Volunteers in the Mexican war. A resolution was offered for re-districting the city, with reference to the election of Councilmen. The Council of the Corporation gave his opinion as to the powers of the special committee to investigate the affairs of the Institution for the Blind.

Comptroller Cook has published the report of Wm. Barnes, appointed on the 12th ult. to investigate the affairs of the Webster Fire Insurance Company of the city of New York. Mr. Barnes having reported that the assets of said company are insufficient to justify its continuance in business, the papers have been handed over to the Attorney General for his action thereon.

The following information from the Treasury Department, relative to the penalties incurred in the event of the re-lading of exported merchandise in the United States, is important just at this time, in view of the unsettled state of affairs along the Rio Grande, and the large importation of goods into Northern Mexico under the Cevallos tariff. "By the fourth section of the act of August 30, 1852, authorizing the exportation of merchandise in bond by certain routes to Mexico, it is provided that no goods, wares or merchandise exported out of the limits of the United States, according to the provisions of that act, shall be voluntarily landed and brought into the United States; and that, if landed or brought into the United States, they shall be forfeited, and the same proceedings will be had for their condemnation and the distribution of the proceeds as in other cases of forfeiture of goods illegally imported; and all persons concerned in the voluntary landing or bringing such goods into the United States shall be liable to a penalty of four hundred dollars. It will be necessary to maintain great vigilance along the frontier of the Rio Grande to prevent the illegal introduction of merchandise into the United States. In all cases of this description that are discovered, the full penalties of the law will be rigorously enforced."

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 2,000 bales, without change in quotations. Flour was sold pretty freely at about the rates of the previous day. Wheat was in limited supply, and prices firm. Indian corn advanced from one to two cents per bushel, with moderate sales, the receipts having been light. Pork was in firm demand, at steady prices. Coffee was quiet. Sugars were active, at full prices. About 20,000 bushels of grain were engaged for Liverpool at 44d. a 4jd. Naval stores were active for spirits, and firm.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION ON THE LIQUOR LAW.—We see that some of our contemporaries of the rural districts are at loggerheads on the question whether Attorney General Hoffman has or has not submitted his official legal opinion to the Governor on the unconstitutionality of our new liquor law. Some say that he has, and that the Governor has suppressed the document; others insist that he has not, or that Governor Clark has not had occasion to ask for the opinion of the Attorney General on the subject. Very likely. We rather suspect that the Governor has too many other fish to fry—quite enough to keep his hands full till November. He has the fusionists to regulate as far as possible, including temperance men and liquor men. He has the spoliens to look after, and to see that they do their duty in reference to the coming election. He has the Irish Catholics to conciliate as far as he can, and the Know Nothings to win over; and these duties, together with all the regular cares of State, allow him no time to hunt up or consult opinions on the Liquor Law. Besides, the Governor, no doubt, has discovered, in the course of his travels from Albany to Auburn and back, that the Liquor law is a nullity, a humbug, a mockery and a nuisance, and that, in regard to it, "the least said is soonest mended." When the thing is as plain as the nose on his face, why should he require an opinion of the Attorney General? The idea is absurd. He don't want it.

The Massachusetts Know Nothings—Their Nigger Worshipping State Platform.

The late Quarterly State Council of the Know Nothing party of Massachusetts has issued its platform as "revised and improved," under the auspices of that prince of negro philanthropy, Senator Henry Wilson. Clipped of superfluous verbiage, this platform is as follows:—

1. A twenty-one years' naturalization law.
2. Stringent penalties against the fraudulent transfer of naturalization papers.
3. Opposition to all foreign military or political organizations.
4. Efficient laws against the deportation here of foreign criminals and paupers.
5. None but natives as our ministers abroad.
6. Free religion, and war against the Pope, his hierarchy, and his church.
7. The Bible as the basis of all popular education.

There is nothing very dreadful in all this, compared with the foreign branch of this Know Nothing Massachusetts platform of a year ago, which, in its practical operation, under the Hiss Legislature, extended to the exportation of the surplus Irish from the State, and the elevation of the African blacks to the same level with the Puritan whites in the common schools. But we come now to the negro branch of the present Know Nothing Massachusetts platform, as "revised and improved" at Springfield. The Springfield *Republican* says that "the result, though not all that the earnest friends of fusion could desire, may still be regarded as favorable," and that "it was so regarded by the advocates of union in the Council. They feel that they have won a substantial triumph over the ultra native and pro-slavery section of the organization, and paved the way for such a union of Massachusetts men and parties as has been so well consummated in Ohio, Indiana, and other of the free States." We supposed as much when Gen. Wilson "paved the way" at the late Philadelphia Council, and especially when his game was fully developed in the Know Nothing saturnalia at Cleveland. But here is the new platform of the Senator and his party on the vital question of niggers:—

1. That all legislation must be conducted upon the doctrine that freedom is national and slavery sectional.
2. That the Federal government must be relieved of all connection with, or accountability for, American slavery.
3. That State sovereignty, in its legislation and judiciary, must be held inviolate.
4. That the Missouri line must be restored, and no part of that territory that was made free by said line shall be admitted as a slave State.
5. That squatters' rights must be protected, in the free and undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise.

The first of these articles of faith on the nigger question covers the whole ground of a sectional crusade against the South—the third places the nullifying legislation and the courts of Massachusetts above the constitution and Supreme Court of the United States; and the fourth is the main pillar of the Seward platform.

Now, if all this will not answer for the purposes of a fusion of all the odds and ends of free soil and abolitionism in Massachusetts, the ultras have no other alternative than Lloyd Garrison's programme of immediate disunion at all hazards; the destruction of the churches and the Bible, the overthrow of society, and a new start for the millennium, from the simple elements of barbarism. Certainly, we shall either have "fusion" or confusion in the old infuriated Bay State from this "revised and improved" Wilson American platform; and for all national purposes, it matters very little whether the result is a coalition or a split. Most of our Presidents have been elected against the vote of Massachusetts, and all have been elected without it. So we suppose that she may be spared in 1856, without much damage to the conservatives of the Union and their ticket. Let her go.

REEDER'S REMOVAL—A NORTHERN AND A SOUTHERN CAUSE.—It appears that the administration have two good causes or grounds of excuse for the removal of Governor Reeder—a Northern and a Southern cause. In the North it is to be understood that he was removed for his projected but unperfected speculations in the lands of the Kansas half-breed Indians. This is the Northern cause. In the South it is to be urged that he was removed because of his abominable affiliations with the Kansas free soil squatters and emigration societies. This is the Southern cause. The Albany *Atlas* is satisfied with the Northern cause—the *Richmond Enquirer* is content with the Southern cause. Between the two horns of the dilemma there is a mystery still to be explained by the President to the Governor. Was it the land speculations or the niggers? Was it Atchison or Manypenny, or Stringfellow or the Commissioner of the Land Office, that did the business? Let the truth be known—out with it—that there may be no misapprehensions upon the subject in the Pennsylvania October election. What a pity the Governor didn't consent to go to China! Will there ever be any harmony again between the democracy and the administration? Will Governor Reeder write a book on his executive life in Kansas? It is his last chance. Let him write a book. It will sell better than his half-breed Kansas lands. It will go off like peaches and cream. Oh! let him write a book.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON—INDIGNATION MOVEMENT.—We perceive that a movement is on foot among the abolitionists of Philadelphia to get up an indignation meeting upon the judgment of Judge Kane against Passmore Williamson, under which the slave abductor is kept in "duress vile" to await the action of the law. One of our Seward organs is highly excited at this project of public indignation, and boldly asks, "What crime has this man Williamson committed?" and "why is he in prison?" We had supposed that the two Philadelphia Judges before whom he has been brought, had left very little doubt as to the crime or the reason for the incarceration. But in regard to the supposed popular demonstration against Judge Kane, there are two sides to be considered. Perhaps the friends of the constitution, and of law and order, may find it convenient to get up a counter public demonstration, to strengthen the hands of justice against those conspiring nigger worshippers. Suppose these disturbers of the public peace are taken at their word. Let the conservative men of Philadelphia quietly meet them at the appointed time and place, and vote them down. Let the issue determine whether Philadelphia is still a conservative city or is given over to the abolitionists and their Passmore Williamsons and assistant free negroes. Call the meeting.

"BARKES IS WILLING."—We see it stated that Governor Clark, in the course of his travels, stopped at Auburn at the only house in the whole village where liquor is sold. Was Mr. Seward at home, and did the pair of them qualify their dinner with domestic or imported liquor?

The Parliament and People of England.

It is understood that Lord Palmerston, scared by the vote on the Turkish loan, is about to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country. At least, such is the statement made by his friends; there is no doubt but he will fill the threat, if he cannot do better, and the chances of his doing better are infinitely small. In one sense, a dissolution would be a happy thing for England; in another, an experiment fraught with great risk. It would be advantageous inasmuch as it would scatter to the four winds of heaven the imbecile and corrupt assemblage now assembled at Westminster, and calling itself a Parliament. But it would be dangerous, for, so far as we have heard, no organization of new parties or a new party has yet been effected, and, slowly as these things move in England, the prospect opened by a dissolution would be that the old corrupt parties and the aristocracy would triumph at every poll, and the new House be infinitely more debased and more degraded than the old one.

Politics and parties are in a very curious condition in the British Isles. Nine years ago, the old framework of British politics, and the old party lines, were broken up and thrown overboard, when Sir Robert Peel crowned his useful life by his heroic recantation of the protectionist theory. All men becoming free traders, there was no principle left for politicians to quarrel over. Great Britain was in the same position as the United States at present. Her old statesmen had fought and dodged each other until they were all mixed promiscuously together. The old issues were settled. No new ones sprang up to take their place. In the like situation, this country relieved itself by giving birth to the Know Nothings, who promise to supply interest and warmth to the next national election. England was not so fortunate; no new party arose there; and the consequence was that the old ones dragged out a sort of posthumous existence for nine years, without principles, without standard, without leaders, without anything which could give stability to their organization, or win respect from the people. Year after year they joggled on—breaking down at stated intervals from sheer weakness in the knees, and want of backbone. For nine years the only important question brought before Parliament was, whether the offices of State, with the army and civil patronage, should be bestowed on the families of the Greys and Russells, or on the Derbys and the *habitués* of the Carlton Club.

When the war and its disasters—the destruction of the army at Sebastopol, through the incapacity of the officers—the thousands of lives and the millions of money absolutely thrown away—the blunders and dishonesty of the diplomatic agents—when all these things roused the people, and a new party, hitherto silent, made its appearance in London, the effect on the House of Commons was very curious. Up to that time, the rumps of the old parties had always kept up a gentlemanly sort of hostility to each other in public. But the moment Layard and Roebuck began to talk of aristocratic jobbery, these rotten scions of the two old factions made common cause together. Derby was factious on the blunders which have destroyed the British army; but he defended Palmerston against the attacks of the plebs. More than this, it was with the utmost difficulty that such a man as Layard could obtain the ear of the House of Commons to denounce the promotion of the sons of noblemen over other officers.

In the meantime, two distinct bodies—opponents of the government—began to exercise a heavy extra parliamentary pressure on the House of Commons. The first of these was the Administrative Reform Association, chiefly composed of London merchants and capitalists, opposed to aristocratic corruption. The second was the London mob—opposed to the whole British system—the lords, the bishops, the funkies, the bad pay of the soldiers, and the jobbery everywhere. These two parties, though nominally opposed to each other, really work in concert. They have—at least, the former has—a few adherents in Parliament, such men as Layard and Roebuck in the Commons and Lord Ellenborough in the Lords; but their strength of course lies out of doors.

On the other hand, opposed to them, and likewise opposed to the administration, is a new party, of which Prince Albert is the leader, and which is known as the court party. It goes for peace, and rather leans toward a dictatorship for the war. In active life it is very weak; but has few supporters in Parliament, though probably as many as the republicans; but the court influence which it can exercise is very great, and the funds at its command inexhaustible.

A third party, likewise opposed to the government, is composed of sham reformers who call themselves moderate men. Their object is to obtain office under pretence of carrying out the reforms required; they hope that the mildness of their language and the comparative conservatism of their views will secure them a share of support from the opponents of change, while their radical professions gain them the confidence of the discontented. This party is large both in and out of Parliament. It is needless to add that when the proper time comes, Lord John Russell will be found at the head of it.

But, strange to say, none of these new parties have anything like a practical organization. Had they broken out in this country they would long ago have divided each State into districts, and appointed working committees for each; so that, at the first elections, they would have been sure of making a good fight. But in England elections need not come often than once in seven years; people are not used to the practical business of politics; and thus it happens that these new parties, though they are very serious and very much in earnest in what they want, content themselves with making fine speeches on the one hand, or street rows on the other. They have not even decent newspaper organs to speak for them. Alone of the British journals, the *London Times* possesses the secret of representing each new idea in turn, by separating it from its consequences, and encouraging it up to its annihilating point, or point of explosion. But it is obvious that some different advocacy from this will be requisite if any of the new parties intend to gain power.

A dissolution might wake them up, and the imminence of the occasion might supply the place of careful preparation. But it is more likely that, when it came to the polls, the superior organization of the old aristocratic parties would baffle the democrats; and that the only result of the appeal to the country

would be an apparent proof that the people at large were satisfied with the government. There are houses so well built that you cannot pull them down; if you want to get rid of them you must blow them up. Just in the same way, there are systems of government so ingeniously and compactly contrived that nothing can upset them short of a revolution.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS' CONVENTION IN SYRACUSE.—We publish to-day a full report of the proceedings of the liquor dealers who met in State Convention in Syracuse on Wednesday last. Though the Convention opened in ill feeling and mutual jealousy, and was at one time likely to break up in disorder, better counsels and wiser sentiments afterwards prevailed, and the result was harmonious action, the completion of a State organization, and the unanimous adoption of a constitution by which the association is hereafter to be governed.

It would seem that there were two elements of disorder and disunion at work in the minds of the country members of the Convention from whom all the difficulty proceeded. One class of them desired very much to change the name and title of the society. These were the pious, religious men—members of the church—who, though belonging to the trade and existing by it, were so sanctimoniously hypocritical as to wish the devil to be called by a more polite name. They deemed it as a reflection upon them to be numbered among the members of a body known as the "Liquor Dealers' Society." But the New York and Brooklyn members, who are the fathers and supporters of the organization, thought that there was much in a name, and that it would be contemptible as well as suicidal to fight under false colors; and so they strenuously resisted all efforts, in caucus and in Convention, to change it into some other new and perhaps unmeaning term. They were not ashamed of their business, nor did they feel any internal gnawing at the idea of being known to the world as members of the Liquor Dealers' Association.

The other element of opposition manifested by the country members to the plans of organization suggested by those from the city was, that the former did not desire the body to be a single and exclusive party. They wished to allow the politicians to come in and make capital of the thing. That, it is, they would get up, not a strong, unyielding, compact body of liquor dealers, who, fighting for their means of livelihood, would by united action be able to outweigh the votes thrown for any supporter of the Maine law, but rather a heterogeneous party of all who either were or pretended to be opponents to prohibition. It was this question which created all the trouble, and it was only by compromise that it was settled. The constitution declares that the association, in town and city, is to be known as "The Society of Liquor Dealers," but that in the counties they may add, where it is deemed expedient, "and of others peculiarly interested in the trade." Besides, in New York and Brooklyn, the exclusive character of the association is to be maintained, while in the rural districts they may carry on the contest with the heterogeneous elements they have heaped together.

Mr. Lyman Powers, an extensive distiller, of Troy, was elected permanent President, with seven Vice Presidents—one from each judicial district—and two Secretaries; while nine other gentlemen—Col. French at their head—were appointed a State Central Committee. The organization being thus completed, the Convention adjourned *sine die* at midnight of the day of its meeting. A good indication as to the practicalness of the men composing the body. Where's the Carson League?

Marine Affairs.
SCHOONER RECKORD WEBB.—The *London Illustrated News*, in noticing this fine vessel, says she was built by Mr. Thos. Dunham, which is a mistake. She was designed and built by Mr. Eckford Webb (after whom she was named), at Green Point, Mr. Dunham is her owner. In an attempt yesterday, by one unacquainted with the matter, to correct this error, two others were made, in calling her the "ship Reckford." She is a fore and aft three masted schooner, and the first of her rig ever sailed across the Atlantic. Her correct dimensions are—Length, 136 feet; width, 29; depth, 12½; and tonnage, 494.

PINE AXES.—Messrs. Smith, Fern & Co., of Broadway, have just received a fine steel plate engraving, giving the view of the city of New York and the surrounding scenery as seen from the Laiting Observatory. This is the largest engraving of the sort that has ever been executed in this country, and is highly creditable, not only to the talents of the artists employed, but to the enterprise of the publishers. The view embraces every object of interest that can be seen from the Observatory—the Crystal Palace and the grand view of the city, the prominent objects in the foreground. For a work of such magnitude and labor the price is exceedingly low, the subscribers' copies being only five dollars.

Marine Court.
Before Hon. Judge Brisson.
AGO. S.—*Straw Hat*, Assignee of Genet D. Clark, vs. George Scarff.—This action is brought to recover \$200 for wines and liquors sold to defendant. Plaintiff sues as assignee of Genet D. Clark, a wholesale liquor dealer, in Murray street. It appeared in evidence on part of plaintiff that in fore part of March, 1855, defendant purchased lenses, stock and fixtures of Degroot's Hotel, at McCombs Lane—for about the middle of March he sold to Genet D. Clark for \$2,500—Debt paid by \$1,500 on account, and balance of \$1,000 cash, payable in four or six months. The defendant was at the time dealing with Clark—that on the 23d of March, immediately after selling the hotel, he introduced him to Clark, requesting Clark to let Deagle have wines and liquors to the amount of \$200 or \$250, and that he would pay for them, but at the same time requesting Clark "not to say anything about his being security to Deagle, but let him have liquor to that amount, and try and get the pay from him; and that if Deagle failed to pay, he, Scarff, would see the bill paid; that thereupon Deagle ordered wines and liquors to the amount of \$200, which was charged on the books in the name of Deagle, and the bill made out and sent to Deagle; that he having failed to pay, payment was demanded of the defendant, who had promised to "come down and settle;" that Deagle only kept possession of the hotel a few days, when Scarff re-purchased it for \$2,500, giving \$1,500 cash and the following instrument:—

New York, April 9, 1855.
Received from George Deagle one dollar, the same being in full for all notes, bills, etc., which are due, or may become due on or before the 29th day of December, next.
GEO. SCARFF.
On the part of defendant it was denied that credit was given to him, but that the goods were sold solely on the credit of Deagle; that the instrument was given by defendant, when drunk, solely for the purpose of exonerating Deagle from any liability on the note given by him. Scarff, on purchasing, and not intending to assume any and all liabilities for such debts as Deagle had contracted during his possession; that the evidence would not vary Scarff's Court in finding that the original credit was given defendant, and that unless the whole credit was given defendant he is not liable; that the promise to pay was given by Deagle, and that he, Scarff, would see the bill paid; that thereupon Deagle ordered wines and liquors to the amount of \$200, which was charged on the books in the name of Deagle, and the bill made out and sent to Deagle; that he having failed to pay, payment was demanded of the defendant, who had promised to "come down and settle;" that Deagle only kept possession of the hotel a few days, when Scarff re-purchased it for \$2,500, giving \$1,500 cash and the following instrument:—

THE CHOLERA IN THE WEST.—The *Shelbyville Journal* of the 2d inst. says that for the previous three weeks, between thirty and forty had died of cholera here. The victims were mostly among the Irish laborers upon the ferre Haute and Allen railroads. Several old citizens had died, and had been buried. Mr. Charles T. Thornton, a brother of Hon. Thos. M. Thornton, of the Pennsylvania of the 28th ult. says:—We have heard of five deaths in the city and two in the country, on account of cholera, which has been reported as having been within the last two or three days. Among these are Mr. and Mrs. Bowers, residing on Centre street.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The State Elections.

KENTUCKY.
LOUISVILLE, August 9, 1855.
In fifty-two counties Morehead, K. N. for Governor, gains over 5,000 upon Scott's majority. Six K. N. Congressmen and two anti-K. N.'s are elected. The two others are doubtful. Both branches of the Legislature will be American.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, August 9, 1855.
Mr. Cligman, democrat, has 1,000 majority for Congress, in the Eighth district.

Mass State Convention in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, August 9, 1855.
The mass State convention of those opposed to Messrs. Chase and Medill for Governor, met in our City Hall to-day. Irad Reed, of Cleveland, was chosen chairman, and, after appointing a committee on permanent officers, the convention adjourned until half-past 2 P. M.
The number in attendance from other parts of the State is very small, being less than one hundred.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention met again this afternoon, and about one hundred and fifty were present.
Mr. Davenport, of Belmont, was elected permanent President, with twenty-one vice presidents and secretaries. Two of the vice presidents only were present, and they took their seats on the stand. A committee to draw up resolutions was then appointed.
The Hon. Mr. STANBURY, of Licking, addressed the Convention in a pro-slavery speech. He said the Southern people owned slaves only in name. Massachusetts was the real owner, who reaped the fruits of their labor in exchange for granite and ice.
The committee appointed then reported a series of resolutions, one of which recommended ex-Governor Allen for Governor.
Mr. J. R. STANBURY, of Licking, then addressed the Convention in favor of the American party and of the nomination of Governor Trimble.
He was followed by Messrs. Norton, of Cincinnati; Genger, of Columbus; and Norton, of Knox.
Allen Trimble was then nominated for Governor, and the Convention adjourned.

The Philadelphia Slave Case.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9, 1855.
True bills having been found against Passmore Williamson and six colored men, for assault and battery on Col. Wheeler in carrying off his slaves, their cases were called to-day in the criminal court for trial, but were finally postponed till the 27th inst.

Important from Texas.

AID FOR THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.—SAM HOUSTON AND THE KNOW NOTHINGS.
NEW ORLEANS, August 7, 1855.
The San Antonio *Ledger* gives an account of the organization of a military force in Texas, to aid the Mexican revolutionists. The first part of the expedition arrived at Leon on the 10th of July, and additional men were hourly arriving. Great numbers were expected to cross over on the 24th. Captain Henry, commander of the Texas Volunteers, issued addresses to the people of Texas and Mexico. To the former he said it was his intention to aid in the establishment of a more republican government, and finally bring it under the protection of the American eagle.

Gen. Houston has written a letter publicly endorsing the Know Nothings.

From Albany.

CRICKETING.—A VETERAN DEAD.—FATAL ACCIDENT.
ALBANY, August 9, 1855.
The match between the New York Cricket Club and the Albany and Utica Clubs will not be played, the Albany and Utica Clubs declining to re-appear from the terms proposed by them, on which the match should be played.

Capt. Ford, of the U. S. Army, died at Sackett's Harbor on Saturday last, aged eighty-two years.

Chauncey Jackson, in the employ of the Potsdam and Watertown Railway, yesterday morning was knocked off a train at Sandford's Corners, when passing under a bridge, and killed.

From St. John, N. B.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—RIOT IN A CIRCUS.
ST. JOHN, N. B., August 9, 1855.
A fire occurred this morning, between Brussels and Waterloo streets, in this city. Fourteen houses and barns and three horses were burned.

A riot occurred last night at Howes' circus, between a mob, the police, and the circus men. No lives were lost, but several persons were severely handled.

The Epidemic at the South.

YELLOW FEVER IN VIRGINIA.
NORFOLK, Va., August 9, 1855.
The yellow fever has appeared in several different parts of this city.

At Portsmouth there is no abatement of the disease.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6, 1855.
The total number of deaths in this city during the past week, was three hundred, of which two hundred and twenty-two were from yellow fever.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1855.
Senators Mason and Douglas were at the President's dinner party this afternoon.

Nothing has been heard from Mr. Dawson, respecting his acceptance of the Governorship of Kansas.

Joseph A. Abbott, has been appointed Postmaster at Binghamton, New York.

The Renowned Editorial Changes.

REDACTED NEWSPAPER IS NOT TO BE DISCONTINUED.
It takes no notice whatever of the statement that Thurlow Weed is to retire from the Albany *Evening Journal*, and Mr. Wilkeson to take his place.

Heavy Rain at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 9, 1855.
A heavy rain has prevailed here all night, and still continues.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6, 1855.
Cotton unchanged. Sales to-day, 200 bales at 95c, a 10c. for middling. Fair sugar, 6c. a 6½c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7, 1855.
We have no change to report in our cotton market to-day. Sales 1,500 bales. Fair sugar 6 a 6½c. Flour considerably lower. Corn 80 a 82½c.

REDACTED, August 9—12:30 P. M.
Our flour market is firm. Sales of 900 bushels, at \$5.50 a 5.75 for good to extra. Middling and Ohio, including 500 bushels, new Ohio within the range. Wheat dull at former rates. Corn in good demand for distilling and to fill contracts, and prices have advanced. Sales 10,000 bushels, at 37c. Oats—Nothing doing. Whiskey—Sales 200 bushels, at 75c. Caneal freight unchanged. Lake freight yesterday—Flour, none; wheat, 200 bushels; corn, 15,000 bushels. Canal exports—Flour, 715 bushels; wheat, 3,300 bushels; corn, 67,838 bushels.

REDACTED, August 9—1:30 P. M.
Flour, steady. Sales 1,200 bushels, at \$7.25 a \$8.25 for common upper Lake to extra Illinois, Ohio and Michigan. Wheat—Linnard good firm; sales 12,000 bushels, prime upper Lake spring, at \$1.60, and small parcels of other kinds at previous rates. Corn—Sales 10,000 bushels, with a good demand, but closed quiet; sales 40,000 bushels, at 36c. Caneal freight unchanged. Lake freight unchanged. Corn, 10c. to Albany and 12c. to New York. Lake imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 210 bushels; wheat, 1,115 bushels; corn, 67,000 bushels; oats, 22,000 bushels. Canal exports for the same time—Flour, 225 bushels; wheat, 3,300 bushels; corn, 55,795 bushels.

REDACTED, August 9—2:30 P. M.
Flour unchanged. Wheat—No sales. Corn, sold in the morning at 34c., and closed firm in the afternoon at 32c.—Sales 15,000 bushels. Oats—Sales 7,000 bushels, Western, at 34½c. new, and 32c. weight. Receipts by canal to-day: 1,033 bushels wheat; 45,420 bushels corn; 18,815 bushels oats; 100 bushels flour.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, August 9, 1855.
At our cattle market to-day, 600 head of beasts were offered—570 sold at \$3.50 a \$4.75 on the hoof. Hogs, \$7.50 a \$8.00. Sheep, \$2.25 a \$3.

Williamsburg City News.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.—Yesterday a search warrant was placed in the hands of officer Morris, of the Fifth district police, to search the premises No. 47 Fourth street, (F. D.) occupied by John J. Stander, for stolen goods. Stander, who is now in the Tombs, was a clerk for Charles Douglas, hardware dealer, No. 6 Platt street, and was arrested on a charge of embezzling \$400 worth of goods from his employer during the past six months. About \$200 worth of fancy hardware was found secured on the premises, which was identified by Mr. Douglas. A young man named Edward Phillips was arrested by officer Morris, on a charge of being an accomplice of Stander's. Accused claims to have been in the employ of Stander, and admits having sold to him, for \$250, a pair of hardware in Brooklyn since the 1st of April. The republicans of Kings county hold a county convention next week, in the Eastern district, to appoint delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 26th of September.

KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL.—Report for the week ending August 7.—Remaining in hospital, 422; received by order of superintendents, 65; born, 3—total, 488. Transferred to Almshouse, 9; discharged, 62; deceased, 2—total, 71. Remaining, 415.

Value of Real Estate in New York—Building in the City.

After an interval of twelve or eighteen months, the time has again come about when money can be got at seven per cent on bond and mortgage. Many causes have contributed to produce this result. Among them we mention the following:—

In the ordinary course of things, the price of vacant lots up town must necessarily advance, or else they will be held at a loss, because interest, taxes and assessments are as regular and as certain as the tide, and must be added to the original cost. But for two years past the price of lots has remained very nearly stationary. High up town, beyond the bounds of immediate improvement, the price of lots is in fact nowhere, there being no demand, because there is no speculation, and of course no sales. Of the apparent sales at the Merchants' Exchange we make no account, they being generally Peter Funk affairs, unless made under the sheriff's hammer, by order of court, or of executors, or other similar cases. On the east side of the town above Thirty-fourth street, in localities at all suitable for building, prices have neither advanced nor receded to any very great extent. In the central portions of the city, above Forty-second and below Fifty-ninth street, prices are pretty fairly maintained. Between Forty-second and Thirty-fourth streets, on what is commonly known as Murray Hill, prices have firmly held their own, and in choice spots slightly advanced. Below Thirty-fourth street, and for five hundred feet west of Fifth avenue, prices have positively advanced. No first class lots can now be bought for less than \$40,000. West of Sixth avenue, prices of lots have remained about stationary. But, as we have already remarked, in consequence of the constant accumulation of interest, taxes, &c., it follows that to remain stationary is really to recede. And therefore our conclusion is that, on the whole, vacant lots are cheaper now than two years ago. This fact, together with the fact that building materials are decidedly cheaper, and labor abundant, and provisions likely to be more reasonable—these facts, we say, are favorable to builders who want money at seven per cent.

Another favorable circumstance is—the European war seems to have done its worst as regards the interests of this country. Capitalists have seen the monster, heard his